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3	INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA
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5	PUBLIC HEARING
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7	PROPOSED RULEMAKING
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9	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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11	Phoenix, Arizona
12	August 8, 2017
13	9:00 A.M.
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18	REPORTED BY:
19	Teri L. Veres, RMR Certified Reporter (AZ 50687)
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1	I N D E X
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3	BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:
4	JAMES ASHLEY
5	JONATHAN HAUER
6	LISA PADGETT
7	COURTNEY HAYDEN
8	STEVEN WELKER
9	
10	PUBLIC SPEAKERS:
11	PAT PLAYMAN
12	STANLEY LUBIN
13	DENISE BLOMMEL
14	BETH CALL
15	PAMELA KINGSLEY
16	SHAYNA BALCH
17	ANDREA LOVELL
18	LORI HIGUERA
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## PROCEEDINGS

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DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Good morning, everyone. Thank you very much for being here this morning.

Let's get started. I'd like to welcome you to the oral proceeding concerning the Notice of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking regarding the amendment of Title 20, Chapter 5, Article 12, specifically R20-5-1201, 1202, 1205, 1206, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1213 and 1218.

My name is James Ashley. I'm the Director of the Industrial Commission. Joining me this morning is Jonathan Hauer, he's our Assistant Chief Counsel. Steve Welker is our Director of the Department of Labor. Lisa Padget is our Investigation Supervisor in the Labor Department, and Courtney Hayden is our Program and Project Specialist in the Labor Department.

By way of a short summary, Arizona voters approved Proposition 206, the Fair Wages and Healthy Families Act in November of 2016. The Act established a new State minimum wage effective January 1st, 2017, and entitled employees to accrue earned paid sick time effective July 1st, 2017.

The Act authorizes the Industrial Commission of Arizona to enforce and implement both

the Act's minimum wage and earned paid sick time provisions and promulgate regulations consistent with the articles.

In the earned paid sick time context, the Act provides that the Commission shall be authorized to coordinate implementation and enforcement of Article 8.1 earned paid sick time and shall promulgate appropriate guidelines or regulations for such purposes.

Currently, the rules in Article 12 implemented in 2007 after the referendum that created the Arizona Minimum Wage Act addressed only those procedures related to the enforcement and implementation of minimum wage law.

Because the Commission is now statutorily tasked with implementing, enforcing and regulating the Act's earned paid sick time provisions, the Commission is proposing to amend existing rules in Article 12 to be consistent with the Act's new provisions.

On May 5th, 2017, the Commission published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Arizona Administrative Register at Volume 23, Issue 18, beginning on Page 1019; and on June 5th, 2017, the Commission held an oral proceeding to hear your comments concerning the proposed rules.

Your feedback has been invaluable during

this process and has enabled us to better understand our stakeholders' needs and concerns.

After reviewing your oral and written comments and in the interest of further clarifying the Act, the Commission published a Notice of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking on July 7th, 2017, in the Arizona Administrative Register at Volume 23, Issue 27, beginning on Page 1799.

Jonathan Hauer will now provide a synopsis of the rulemaking changes found in the supplemental proposal.

MR. HAUER: Thank you, Director, and good morning.

To reiterate the Director's statements, your feedback has been extremely helpful as we set out to clarify the Act. To address your comments, we have proposed the following new substantive changes to Article 12:

Starting with Rule 1202, we amended the preamble to apply definitions found in the Act to Article 12 and apply the definitions in Article 12 to the Act.

We added the following definitions: The amount of earned paid sick time available to the employee, amount of earned paid sick time taken by

the employee to date in the year, amount of pay the employee has received as earned paid sick time, the employee's regular paycheck, equivalent paid time off, health care professional, and the smallest increment that the employer's payroll system uses to account for absences or other use of -- or use, sorry, of other time.

We also amended and reorganized the definition of "same hourly rate" as follows: First, we modified methods for determining same hourly rate to result in hourly rates, not lump sums.

Second, we added a reference to minimum wage in each method of determining same hourly rate.

Third, we amended the method for determining same hourly rate per salaried employees; and, fourth, we modified and added an option for determining same hourly rate for commission, piece rate or fee-per-service employees.

Rule 1205, we deleted a reference to "circumstances" and replaced that with "economic realities."

Rule 1206 changed the section title to reflect the addition of a front loading concept and added subsections concerning the effect of front loading earned paid six time on accrual and carry over.

We added a method for front loading earned paid sick time for partial year employees and employees who are hired after the first of the employer's year, added references to an employer's ability to permit greater carry over than that required by statute and amended subsection H(3), which is now I(3), to reference usage limits in addition to usage rights.

In Rule 1210 we added a reference to A.R.S. 23-381 in Subsection (B). That references collective bargaining agreements. We deleted B(13) and B(14) and replaced them with B(13) through B(16). These changes accomplished the following:

First, they brought the rules' recordkeeping requirements in line with A.R.S. 23-375's notice requirements.

Second, they added a requirement that employers maintain records concerning employer -- sorry, employees' earned paid sick time balances and, third, they defined the phrase "the employee's earned paid sick time balance." And, finally, we amended Subsection C(1) to reference the changes to B(13) and B(14).

Director.

DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Thank you, Jon.

I just want to reiterate and show our

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appreciation for all of your involvement, being part of this public transparent process. This feedback is very valuable and our very lengthy and robust FAQs, not to mention what we're doing here with the proposed rulemaking, that's grown because of your feedback.

So we just wanted to, once again, thank you very much for your involvement in the process and being here this morning.

We now welcome you to present your oral comments regarding supplemental proposed rulemaking with a Notice of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking.

Those wishing to speak may do so. have a couple of slips already. We have additional slips back at the table with Kara. Please fill out the speaker slips, and I will call each speaker who will each have five minutes to speak.

Although the oral proceeding will end when oral comments have concluded, written comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. today at which time the public comment period will close.

The Commission will carefully consider all written comments, along with your oral comments today. The Commission will discuss and take action on supplemental proposed rules at a regular public meeting of the Commission.

Please keep in mind that this oral proceeding is for the Commission to receive public comment on the supplemental proposed rulemaking, not on the provisions of the Fair Wages and Healthy Families Act or the wisdom of the Act.

If you have specific questions regarding the Act, the Commission has posted, as I mentioned, an extensive list of FAQs on the website addressing common questions about the Act and the proposed rules.

In the event that the FAQs do not answer your questions, we would invite you to submit questions directly to Steve Welker, the Director of our Labor Department. Mr. Welker's email address and phone number are available on the Commission's website; and with that we now open the floor to public comment, and we will begin with Pat Playman.

MS. PLAYMAN: You know, I probably don't have comment as much as a question. So you kind of defined the questions relative to the interpretation of the laws is really more what I have, and I don't know that this is the forum for that.

DIRECTOR ASHLEY: If this is related to the rulemaking, we'd be -- we'd be happy to hear your thoughts and input even a comment on that or a question.

MS. PLAYMAN: It's really more about the

1	record keeping and what we're required to report on
2	paycheck stubs as opposed to even our payroll records
3	in fractions of hours.
4	So we've had multiple interpretations,
5	one hour for every 30 hours worked. If you pay once
6	a week, as an example, on the first week do you make
7	only one hour available to your employees and wait
8	until they've earned another twenty hours or another
9	hour of paid sick leave before recording them?
10	DIRECTOR ASHLEY: We'd be happy to address
11	that to the extent we can at this point and then
12	personally follow up with you with additional details.
13	MS. PLAYMAN: That would be great.
14	MR. HAUER: As yet, we haven't formally
15	answered that question.
16	MS. PLAYMAN: Okay.
17	MR. HAUER: It's a good question.
18	The statue requires that earned paid sick
19	time be available as it is accrued or be able to be
20	used as it is accrued, which would suggest that once
21	you have an hour it's now usable.
22	MS. PLAYMAN: Uh-huh.
23	MR. HAUER: But I think it makes sense to
24	include in our FAQs maybe a more formal answer to your
25	question. So why don't we talk after and see if we

can get more information from you and then formalize a response.

MS. PLAYMAN: That would be wonderful.

DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Thank you.

Stanley Lubin.

MR LUBIN: Yes, my comments are directed to the question of how to deal with collective bargaining agreements when you have alternate labor.

For example, in the construction industry and also in the convention industry where you have people working for one employer for a few days or a few months at a time or even sometimes in convention and staging for a few hours at a time and then they go on to another employer, they may be unemployed for a week, they go on to a third employer or a fourth.

They never really accumulate enough hours with an employer -- with one employer to be able to use them before they're gone. For example, if you work a week or two for one employer, you might work, say, 60 hours. You'll pick up two hours of time. You then go on to work for the third employer and you need the time. You can't use it because the first or second employer owes it to you,

at least for a period of time thereafter, but the third employer you haven't built up the time yet.

So what I would like to propose is that, for example, that -- if you could put this in your rules somewhere, that they be allowed to accumulate these hours in a trust fund of sorts.

The building trades, for example, have trust funds for healthcare and the employers donate money into the trust fund based on the hours of work that an individual works under the Collective Bargaining Agreement.

Then when the employee is ill, they can use that time, use it and be paid back out of the trust fund and the employers are credited for the usage. The -- this is a working system that's been working for more than six decades and adding this to it would be almost a non-expense.

What can happen, for example, is if somebody is working for me for two weeks, I will owe them two hours, perhaps. If I'm assuming they work 60 hours, I will owe them two hours. Now, that -- I would then donate the money -- or contribute the money to the trust fund to pay for the two hours. The trustees would hold that money. Then if that employee gets ill later on that year, they can tap

into it.

The alternative, of course, is they can opt out of the system under the collective bargaining rules, but they may not want to be opt out. There are going to be times when they're working without a contract. There will be times when they're working with one that opts out. There will be times when they're working with one that does not opt out, and all these things can be handled by the trust fund.

It's kind of like a glorified payroll service that now exists -- you know, that many employers use to make their payroll, and I think it might be a good idea to put them into the rules at the appropriate spot so that this can be done. I'd be more than happy to work with somebody in your department to help draft that.

In the entertainment industry, other than, for example, employees of the opera, the ballet and symphony, which are long-term employers, the same thing happens except they're working for even shorter periods for a given employer and they're going in and out with the same employer frequently; and, again, they don't have a chance to accumulate the time before they're working

elsewhere.

In addition, they would lose because of the definition of who is covered and what kind of services can be used -- that the time sick could be used for, they would lose that if they were not able to accumulate it from a group of employers together.

Obviously, the employers and the unions would have to agree, and that's something that they could negotiate over over time; but if they're not in the rules, they can't do it. So I would suggest that this be done.

MR. HAUER: If I may respond, it's an interesting concept. Two thoughts occur to me.

First, we view the -- the Act as a minimum. Employers are always welcome to offer more generous policies than those prescribed by the Act. So though it would not initially, you know, absent a rule be required, employers could certainly agree to do something like this, even if the Act doesn't require it. So that's still an option.

The rest, the idea of a trust fund between employers, there's a -- there's a concept that we've recognized in the FAQs regarding commonality, but I'm not sure that addresses what you're talking about.

In other words, they wouldn't have common ownership

1 between these employers. So I -- I think perhaps at this point the 2 3 best thing to do would be to take something like that under advertisement and look at our options and discuss 4 5 it further. 6 MR. LUBIN: I have no quarrel with 7 that. I think it needs some discussion. The point being that the employers will be reluctant to do 8 this because -- absent some kind of statement in the 9 10 rules or guidelines authorizing it, because what they're telling us now is that they feel that they 11 12 would be violating the rules, the law, if they, 13 basically, put the responsibility of this on to the 14 trust fund that they don't have total control over. 15 In other words, they're --MR. HAUER: 16 they're giving up their -- their record keeping 17 requirements and handing them off to another employer 18 via this trust fund? MR. LUBIN: It would be the trust fund, 19 20 which is controlled by --21 MR. HAUER: Right. 22 MR. LUBIN: -- both union and employer 23 representatives together or jointly under federal 24 law and it's pretty heavy regulated. 25 MR. HAUER: Right.

MR. LUBIN: But the employers are saying to us, "Wait, I have the duty of maintaining these records. I cannot -- and I have the duty of making the payments. I cannot delegate that to somebody that I don't have control over."

A payroll service that I use, I have a contract with, they're my agent.

MR. HAUER: Uh-huh.

MR. LUBIN: This is an agent with a group of us and it makes some changes. So they're a little reluctant to go forward with it, which is causing some of the unions now after end of contracts opting out from the system, which is basically depriving the membership of the right to use the sick time during periods of time when they might need it.

MR. HAUER: Right.

MR. LUBIN: So -- and I don't think that that was the intent of the drafters to -- to exclude people from it. I think they would like it, as you say, as a minimum and then allow this to be done. It would be part of what they already have, but it would broaden out the terms of use and make it a little bit easier regarding the record keeping and -- and everything else.

1 MR. HAUER: That's a very interesting 2 concept. 3 MR. LUBIN: It would cost the 4 individual employers not one penny more because, in 5 effect, they're paying -- they're all paying the same rate anyway, and as a result if they're 6 7 basically allowed to do it this way they would be credited for the time that would be used by the 8 9 employee, would basically reduce what each employer 10 owes. 11 I think it's a very MR. HAUER: 12 interesting concept. Unfortunately, we don't have a 13 lot of information about the intent of 381 and whether 14 that was intended to give unions a total out if they 15 haven't -- I mean, on its face, it seems like that is 16 what 381 suggests, is that if you have waived the right to earned paid sick time requirements via Collective 17 18 Bargaining Agreement --19 MR. LUBIN: Sure. 20 MR. HAUER: -- then you're no longer 21 required to abide by the Act in that -- in that way. 22 A very interesting concept. I think we 23 have to discuss it further. 24 MR. LUBIN: I'd be more than happy to 25 meet with you, if you wish.

1	DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Mr. Lubin, thank you
2	very much. We look forward to continuing this
3	conversation, delving a little deeper into the
4	details, working with both our Legal Division and
5	our Labor Division on this.
6	MR. LUBIN: Sure.
7	DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Thank you.
8	Denise Blommel.
9	MS. BLOMMEL: Good morning. Thank you
10	very much. Can I just sit here and
11	DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Feel free.
12	MS. BLOMMEL: That's okay? Very good,
13	thank you.
14	First of all, thank you very much for
15	the changes that have been made in the supplemental
16	rulemaking. I appreciate that, and I noticed in
17	your updated FAQs that you had addressed one of the
18	issues that I raised dealing with the documentation
19	of paid sick time as it relates to the Americans
20	with Disabilities Act and the Family Medical Leave
21	Act, both federal law, and I think they're on Page
22	33 of your FAQs you address that.
23	I am still, however, concerned and my
24	written comments address this, about Workers'
25	Compensation. If an employee is off work for two

days due to an industrial injury and returns to an employer, that employee, I think, needs to be able

-- and the employer needs to be able to ask the employee for a release to return back to work, particularly if there were an industrial injury that interfered with the person's ability to work.

Moreover, the physician -- the Workers' Compensation physician may have assigned light duty in which case the employer is required to take a look at that.

So the thing is is that I think the rules should address this particular situation so that employers and employees are not confused.

MR. HAUER: That -- you're spot on.

It's an area of -- of the law that does need to be addressed. What we're looking at right now is whether 23-379(B), which discusses conflict of laws -- actually, (A) discusses federal laws, (B) discusses other laws that extend other protections to employees, whether that is the carve-out that gives us -- or gives employers the ability to look at medical documents under those circumstances, and I think we should have an answer on that one for you soon.

So I appreciate you bringing it to our attention. It's a very important point.

1 MS. BLOMMEL: Good. Thank you so much. That's all I have. 2 3 DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Thank you very much. It looks like we have one more slip. 4 5 Just a reminder, if anyone would like to make a comment or ask a question regarding the proposed 6 7 rules, please fill out a Request To Speak slip, and Kara has those in the back of the room. 8 9 Our next speaker is Beth Call. 10 MS. CALL: Thank you. I have several questions seeking clarity on implementation of the 11 12 requirements that I do not believe have been 13 addressed, at least to the level that my clients are 14 looking for, either in the FAQs or in the 15 supplemental rulemaking. 16 So tell me if this is not the right 17 place to kind of go into some of them and I'd be 18 happy to have conversations after or submit questions, but if I could kind of go ahead with 19 20 some of them and then you guys can let me know. 21 DIRECTOR ASHLEY: That will be okay for 22 the benefit of the folks here. 23 MS. CALL: Okay. Some of them, maybe, are easy for you to -- to answer but we're looking 24 25 for more definitive answers.

So several of my clients have historically been offering more generous sick pay to their employees in the amount of 80 hours per year. They find themselves in a situation as of January 1 where they've provided that to their employees and several have used all of it up before July 1.

My reading of the law and everything that you've provided is that that doesn't matter, starting July 1 we need to let employees begin to accrue. So they're going to get additional time for this year; but they, of course, would like clarity on that because it's a cost, obviously, to them.

MR. HAUER: That is correct. That interpretation is correct. At least that is our interpretation of the statute, that accrual begins July 1. This is an issue that we explored and -- and that is our current interpretation, and that's why we offered the prorating option for the remainder of this first year. I think it lends additional credence to it.

Not only does it put all employees hopefully on the same footing at the beginning of the -- the effective period, but it also gives employers who have been this generous some relief along those lines.

MS. CALL: Okay. And along those same lines, the employers finding themselves in these situations, oftentimes employees have vacation time available to them. So would there be concern with converting vacation time to an equivalent paid time off bucket for this short period of time even though they plan to front load sick pay starting on January 1?

MR. HAUER: So if I understand correctly, you're saying it's already -- the employee's already accrued vacation time. The employer would then convert that time to earned paid sick time.

That's not something we've addressed.

My -- actually, I hesitate to give you my initial response just because we haven't formally addressed it. So let's -- let's talk more about that one after.

MS. CALL: Okay, terrific.

Another question that's come up -- and I know that you addressed this, to some extent, in your on-call FAQ, but many of my clients have hourly employees who work a regular schedule as well as having the opportunity to work additional time for overtime purposes.

If they -- if an employee signs up for overtime work and is scheduled for that, is it

1	correct to interpret your FAQ to say if they've
2	already been scheduled for that time, they can
3	allocate their sick paid sick time to that
4	time
5	MR. HAUER: Correct.
6	MS. CALL: even though it's outside
7	their regular schedule?
8	MR. HAUER: Correct, if they if they
9	if they've been scheduled to work, they can use the
10	time.
11	MS. CALL: Okay. And then I I have
12	one more question, and then I'll let the next person
13	go ahead.
14	Many of my clients have policies in
15	place that require employees to use all paid time
16	before they go into unpaid time, vacation or sick.
17	I see some language within the law, as well as the
18	supplemental rulemaking, that suggests that we can't
19	require employees to allocate Arizona paid sick time
20	to time.
21	What is your position on that, those
22	type of policies versus the you know, the
23	language of the of the law?
24	MR. HAUER: That's another one that we
25	have not addressed via FAQ

1 MS. CALL: Okay. 2 MR. HAUER: -- and it's a great question. 3 Let's discuss that one further and see if can --MS. CALL: Okay. 4 5 MR. HAUER: -- address it in the future. DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Okay, let's move on. 6 7 And as a reminder, you have a host of content experts available to all of you on a personal 8 9 basis in both the Legal and Labor Division that are 10 more than happy to -- to have personal one-on-one conversations regarding a lot of the details regarding 11 12 the FAQs and then, also, to get your insight and input 13 to expand those. 14 Our next speaker is Pamela Kingsley. 15 MS. KINGSLEY: Thank you. I'm an 16 attorney and I represent both employers and 17 employees. So on the employer drafting side of it, not that it really matters in the long run in terms 18 19 of application, but I read 372 a little differently 20 than how perhaps the Commission has read it. So where it says "but employees shall 21 22 not be entitled to accrue or use more than 40 hours 23 of earned paid sick time per year... " just stop there, I take it the Industrial Commission is saying 24

once you get to 40 hours per year, nobody's used any

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time the first year. They've just kept it right
there. Move into the second year, I'm going to
front load the second year. So they don't carry
over the first 40, I understand that part.

Let's say they don't front load. They carry over the 40, they still don't use it. Your interpretation, I take it, is the next year they're carrying over only 40. My interpretation is they're carrying over 80, they would then carry over 120 and they would continue to carry over because you're able to cap every year, but you still have that year.

I know it doesn't matter practicality, but when you get the plaintiff's attorney who then comes in -- for the Industrial Commission it's going to be a win-win, but when the plaintiff's attorney comes in and starts to pick it apart, can I have a little thought in terms of the considerations that went on to say that "no" they actually do just cap at 40 and that's it?

MR. HAUER: Certainly, and -- so our proposed rules -- let me pull up what I'm looking for.

So our proposed rules define -- or consider that the statute is basically saying that you can -- I'm trying find the accrual requirement.

1	Okay, that you are you are able to
2	carry over to the following year earned paid sick
3	time subject to limitations on usage; and pursuant
4	to 372(A) and (B) the limitations on usage are either
5	at 24 or 40.
6	So that's the basis for it. So that's the
7	basis for our analysis, that you carry forward what you
8	can use in the current year.
9	MS. KINGSLEY: So any time that you
10	come in and look at record keeping, the maximum
11	number of hours would be 80 hours?
12	MR. HAUER: Correct.
13	MS. KINGSLEY: Ever?
14	MR. HAUER: So if you went into the second
15	year and you would carry forward 40, you're not front
16	loading so you can accrue another 40, get up to 80.
17	MS. KINGSLEY: Okay, so
18	MR. HAUER: And then you can get 40 in
19	year three.
20	MS. KINGSLEY: And I get that
21	interpretation, I'm just not sure that that's the way
22	I read the statute.
23	MR. HAUER: Sure.
24	MS. KINGSLEY: Great minds differ.
25	MR. HAUER: Well, I think another

1 consideration is that -- well, two things. In any given year an employee can never 2 3 use more than 40 or 24 hours. So the additional time doesn't get them anywhere. 4 5 MS. KINGSLEY: Right. Additionally, there's no 6 MR. HAUER: 7 provision in the statute that requires payout at separation. So if you bank hundreds of hours, there's 8 no additional benefit to it. 9 10 So as you stated -- or mentioned in your 11 question, you'd be accruing hours that were useless, 12 essentially, and -- and so what we'd end up doing is 13 dinging employers on technicalities rather than actual 14 benefit. I think that's problematic. 15 MS. KINGSLEY: I had a criminal defense 16 attorney teach me criminal law and he talked about (inaudible.) 17 So you have an employee who works ten 18 19 hours a year and leaves every seven months and comes 20 back every seven months. MR. HAUER: Uh-huh. 21 MS. KINGSLEY: So he's not earning any 22 more time, but ultimately after maybe a long period 23 of time will have started to bank -- will be able to 24 25 start to use some of those additional hours. That's

1 why --MR. HAUER: Yeah. 2 3 MS. KINGSLEY: Yeah. I mean, we get into the one realistic version, but still. 4 5 My other thing is --MR. HAUER: Go ahead. 6 7 MS. KINGSLEY: -- anybody can use up -an employer can use -- make a policy that says 8 9 anybody can use vacation time for earned paid sick 10 time and anybody can use paid sick time for vacation 11 time. 12 Is there any restriction on that at 13 all, unless other than you have to treat that 14 vacation time under kind of the same rules as earned 15 paid sick time? 16 MR. HAUER: Right. If you have a bucket 17 of time, a pool of time that you've designated as 18 available for all the uses and the same conditions are available under the Act, they can use it for whatever 19 20 they want to use it for. 21 If they accrue earned paid sick time in 22 this equivalent PTO pool and use it for vacation time, you don't have to give them additional time is really 23

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how that works.

MS. PLAYMAN: Can I make a comment on

that?

(Discussion off the record.)

MS. PLAYMAN: I'd just like to weigh in on that from a record keeping (inaudible), just looking forward to a potential audit --

MR. HAUER: Uh-huh.

MS. PLAYMAN: -- that a client might be put through. So would it be the Commission's recommendation to have -- I mean, I'm just trying to figure out how you would look at it in an audit situation.

If you allow your employees to use paid sick time for vacation time or personal time or whatever, is it a recommended best practice to have some form of documentation where the employee is giving you written agreement to utilizing that for personal time so that he doesn't come back to the company saying, "Gee you didn't provide me enough of this protected sick leave," for the reasons you list in the law?

MR. HAUER: So it's an interesting question. I don't know -- and I'm not sure we can get into this in this forum whether it's a best practice for employers to require that employees certify a specific usage for a specific absence.

1	However and I think the Labor
2	Department here would agree if you can, as an
3	employer, reference a policy that's been acknowledged
4	by the employee that explains that the time can be
5	used for any purpose under the Act or the other various
6	uses that the employer allows, that would probably
7	satisfy your inquiry.
8	Does that sound correct to you guys?
9	DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Courtney?
10	MS. HAYDEN: I was going to say just to
11	boil it down to the most simple point
12	MS. PLAYMAN: Yes.
13	MS. HAYDEN: as an investigator,
14	right, and as someone who gets calls from both
15	employers and employers, the more an employee
16	understands what they're being provided and why,
17	maybe the less confused calls I get. So I always
18	say error on the side of the employee understanding
19	more.
20	MR. HAUER: You know, when we come when
21	it comes back to best practices, an acknowledged policy
22	is always, I think, going to be helpful for the
23	investigators.

MS. PLAYMAN: All right, thank you.

DIRECTOR ASHLEY: All right, let's move

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on to Shayna Balch.

MS. BALCH: Hello. Thanks for having this meeting. My colleagues back here just have some general questions regarding interpretation and kind of where things are going to go from now.

I guess my first question is: Do you guys anticipate any additional supplemental regulations regarding this law?

DIRECTOR ASHLEY: That will be taken into consideration by the Commissioners, and we'll evaluate the additional comments and feedback we receive and base it upon that.

MS. BALCH: Okay. To that point, one issue that a lot of my clients have been struggling with is regarding usage of sick leave; and I haven't really seen any, you know, guidance on that. The supplemental regulations are silent to that issue, as to specifically the issues of, you know, foreseeable, unforeseeable leave, what type of notice employers can really ask of employees.

Specifically, in looking at the language of the law -- flip to it here -- the law states that employees shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the use of earned paid sick time in the effort not to disrupt the operations of the

employer; but, yet, what a "reasonable effort" is is not really defined.

It's unclear as to whether or not an employer can have a rule, for example, "You need to notify us if it's, like, a doctor's appointment that was scheduled three weeks ago. You need to notify us at least seven days in advance so we can schedule things."

My reading is that under that circumstances, if a doctor's appointment was scheduled three weeks earlier and an employer were to deny it and say, "You didn't give us at least one week notice," that they could actually be on the hook for retaliation for denying that leave pursuant to the anti-retaliation provision.

And, similarly, with unforeseeable leave, there is a section in there that says if you're going to deny a request, then you need to have a written policy in place; but, yet, there's no guidance for recommendations or regulations on what that policy would look like.

Are you guys going to weigh in on that with supplemental regulations?

MR. HAUER: Well, we've currently addressed that in some respect via the Frequently

1	Asked Questions.
2	Have you had an opportunity to look at
3	those?
4	MS. BALCH: Yes, but I think it still
5	leaves some lack of clarity.
6	MR. HAUER: Yeah, the the Frequently
7	Asked Questions addressed foreseeable and unforeseeable
8	leave and kind of what we see these policies looking
9	like
10	MS. BALCH: Uh-huh.
11	MR. HAUER: but they don't get as
12	granular as you are discussing
13	MS. BALCH: Uh-huh.
14	MR. HAUER: and the statutes don't
15	either, as we've discussed.
16	MS. BALCH: Yeah.
17	MR. HAUER: So I think the question
18	well, two questions. One, can we provide additional
19	guidance about what written policies should look
20	like?
21	MS. BALCH: Uh-huh.
22	MR. HAUER: Probably. There may be
23	forthcoming guidance.
24	Is there a forthcoming regulation? I'd
25	defer to Director Ashley. I think that's really a

4 working with our stakeholders to make sure they get 5 the guidance they need, if we can offer it, so they 6 can act with some reasonable understanding of what 7 our investigator is going to look for. MS. BALCH: 8 Okay. 9 DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Thank you. 10 Andrea Lovell. MS. LOVELL: Thank you. Thank you all 11 12 for having us. I just had a quick question. 13 have a lot of clients who have Family and Medical 14 Leave Act policies that require employees who use up 15 FMLA to also use any paid time off they have accrued 16 or any vacations and those types of leaves. We wondered if you had a position on 17 18 whether the same could be made true of the earned 19 paid sick time? 20 MR. HAUER: So in our FAQs we've addressed 21 this to an extent where we've referenced, again, 23-379 and said that the statute says that nothing in the Act 22 is intended to conflict with federal law. So if 23 federal law permits it, then we would be on the same 24 25 page.

question to the Commissioners at this point.

Uh-huh.

However, we're committed to

MS. BALCH:

MR. HAUER:

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1	MS. LOVELL: Okay, thank you.
2	DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Thank you.
3	And our last speaker is Lori Higuera.
4	MS. HIGUERA: Hi. Just a couple
5	questions. With regard to front loading, I don't
6	recall seeing it. So what is the Commission's
7	position on where an employer front loads the earned
8	paid sick time? Can it also allow employees to cash
9	that out, similar to what we do with vacation or
10	PTO, or not?
11	MR. HAUER: So I think this goes back to
12	an earlier question and our our position is, again,
13	that the Act provides a minimum for earned paid sick
14	time purposes.
15	So if an employer wishes to cash out front
16	loaded earned paid sick time, they certainly can. They
17	can always pay more than they have to. They can offer
18	more than they're required to. I think that's the best
19	answer.
20	MS. HIGUERA: Okay, so just
21	MR. HAUER: Is the question whether
22	they're required to restock them with earned paid
23	sick time if all
24	MS. HIGUERA: No. I mean, obviously,
25	if they cashed out they're not using the unpaid sick

3 MR. HAUER: Uh-huh. MS. HIGUERA: Don't know if that 4 5 contradicts the underlying purpose of the law and if that's problematic or we, you know, don't take that 6 7 paternalistic view and just allow employees to do 8 what they will? 9 So our view is that if an MR. HAUER: 10 employer's interested in front loading in perpetuity 11 each year and every year, then they're basically 12 accomplishing the carry over and accrual requirements 13 of the Act and being more generous than the Act 14 requires in that they're giving them time at the 15 beginning. 16 If they wish to pay out unused earned paid 17 sick time at the end of a year and then front load it 18 at the beginning of the following year, it's 19 permissible. 20 MS HIGUERA: I guess -- I'm sorry, I'm 21 probably not being clear enough. 22 So they front load. On January 1, you 23 know, they have their amount of time, and they allow the employee at any time during the year to cash it 24 25 out rather than actually use it for paid sick time.

time, but they are going to get the value of it and

use it for some other purpose.

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Just say, "You know what, I'm not going to be sick all year. Just give me the cash value of that because I'm going on vacation at the end of January."

MR. HAUER: Yeah, I -- I understand what you're saying now, and I think that could be problematic. The way we view earned paid sick time is there's really two components to it. There's time and money and you can't -- the Act specifies you can't waive your rights under the Act.

Therefore, you know, if you're just gonna take the money associated with the time and lose the ability to use that time --

MS. HIGUERA: Right.

MR. HAUER: -- I think that could be problematic in the course of an investigation.

MS. HIGUERA: Okay, so that's helpful.

This one, I -- I think we can kind of gather the answer to, but I would love to hear the Commission's perspective. You know, because you can offer earned paid sick time in very small increments depending on what your practice is, let's say it's 15-minute increments and an employee calls in to use their paid sick time and only has less in their

1	bucket left than the shift.
2	Say it's an eight-hour shift and they
3	only have fifteen minutes left in their bucket. I
4	assume the paid sick time only applies to the
5	fifteen minutes and not the remainder seven hours
6	and forty-five minutes?
7	MR. HAUER: Correct.
8	MS. HIGUERA: Okay. Um
9	MR. HAUER: Do you do you have any
10	other takes on that issue? That's my understanding
11	as well.
12	MR. WELKER: Yeah, that's correct.
13	MS. HIGUERA: I mean, it's a little bit
14	tricky because I think if the employee is sick,
15	they're going to be sick for more than fifteen minutes.
16	MR. HAUER: Right. The question is
17	whether that
18	MS. HIGUERA: Right.
19	MR. HAUER: entire period then becomes
20	protected?
21	MS. HIGUERA: Right, right.
22	MR. HAUER: And then you have the as
23	Ms. Blommel I'm sure is aware, subsequent litigation
24	about whether or not it was fifteen minutes or the
25	remainder of the day.

1	Those are those are questions that
2	will still be out there
3	MS. HIGUERA: Sure.
4	MR. HAUER: but our position is then
5	it's the time that is used for earned paid sick time
6	under the Act that is protected and not the remainder.
7	MS. HIGUERA: Yeah, fair.
8	MS. KINGSLEY: Doesn't that then go to
9	the original question of percentages of hours? I
10	mean, I think to me that it says that you earn it
11	as it you get it as it's accrued.
12	MR. HAUER: Uh-huh.
13	MS. KINGSLEY: I was a little surprised
14	that you came back and said you hadn't decided because
15	one of your FAQs talks in terms of a twenty hours and
16	two tens
17	MR. HAUER: Right.
18	MS. KINGSLEY: every year.
19	So I've assumed it's incurred it's
20	accrued in percentages.
21	MR. HAUER: Okay, all right.
22	MS. KINGLSEY: I mean, is anybody else
23	different?
24	MR. HAUER: I'd like to talk more I'd
25	like to talk to you more about that because I'd like

1	to make sure we're on the same page because I'm not
2	sure I understand, but let's let's talk after and
3	see if we can find a way to get you some guidance.
4	DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Ms. Higuera, do you have
5	anything you wanted to to add to your topic?
6	MS. HIGUERA: Yes, one more question,
7	please.
8	I didn't quite understand it at
9	least well enough for me to have confidence in with
10	regard to the on-call issue.
11	If you have an employee who's on-call
12	but the on-call is not necessarily a set shift, like
13	you may be called to serve this eight-hour shift,
14	it's rather more like emergency response-type
15	situations, right.
16	So the you call the employee and for
17	the first time learn that they are sick and can't do
18	it. In terms of attributing paid sick time, it's
19	not as if you have a block of eight hours or twelve
20	hours. It's just how long would it take to put that
21	fire out or how long would it take to do something?
22	How does the Commission envision those
23	types of on-call situations?
24	MR. HAUER: Yeah, and this is tricky
25	because I think on-call and the Act don't necessarily

1 jibe --MS. HIGUERA: Sure. 2 3 MR. HAUER: -- all that well. So the way that we view it is if you have 4 5 scheduled time, which this -- what we're discussing now is not quite. Certainly, it's applicable. If 6 you're called to actual work, if there's work to be 7 done for which you would otherwise be paid, you could 8 use your unpaid sick time for that time, regardless of 9 10 the length of time. So it doesn't have to be a scheduled block of time. 11 12 If you're an emergency responder and it 13 would take you two hours to go out and put out the fire 14 and that's the only work you'd be doing --15 MS. HIGUERA: Uh-huh. 16 MR. HAUER: -- you could use your time for 17 that as an on-call employee. 18 Does that answer your question? It does. Would that be 19 MS. HIGUERA: 20 up to the employer or the employee to decide how 21 long it would take to -- to do -- I mean, you know, 22 I don't know how long a fire lasts. I don't know how big it is. It's going to be different every 23 time --24

MR. HAUER: Yeah.

25

1 MS. HIGUERA: -- with all that situation. I guess as long as we have some sort of 2 3 reasonable estimate of what we think that time is, that's probably going to work? 4 5 MR. HAUER: I think for now, yes. 6 haven't addressed that formally either --7 MS. HIGUERA: Sure. MR. HAUER: -- but it's another good 8 9 question and something we'll certainly take into 10 consideration. MS. HIGUERA: All right. Appreciate it, 11 12 thank you. 13 DIRECTOR ASHLEY: Once again, that was our 14 last speaker slip. Thank you very much. We really 15 appreciate everyone's attendance and participation this 16 morning; and, as I mentioned, our Labor Division stands 17 ready to help you personally one-on-one with any 18 detailed additional questions you have. We're here to work through this with you to add clarity to the 19 20 process. 21 And this concludes the oral proceeding 22 concerning the Notice of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking Regarding Amendment of Title 20, Chapter 5, 23 Article 12, specifically R20-5-1201, 1202, 1205, 1206, 24 25 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1213 and 1218.

1	As a reminder, although the oral
2	proceeding has concluded, written comments will be
3	accepted until 5:00 p.m. today at which time the
4	record will close.
5	Thank you very much.
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8	(Whereupon the proceedings were concluded
9	at 9:42 a.m.)
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